Perfect Attendance in February

The following pupils from the Appomattox Elementary School attended school every day in the month of February.

Seventh grade, Miss Flora B. Williams, teacher: James Bohanan Dickie Chandler, John Emmett, Stuart Fuller, Wayne Giles, Norman Mayberry, Joan Beamer, Audrey Evans, Patsy Gilbert, Nancy Godsey, Dianne Harvey, Kitty Vaughn Wood, Peggy Wooldridge.

Seventh grade, Mrs. Kathleen Carson, teacher: Ray Blackwell, Bill Caldwell, Clark Ferguson, Wilson Fleshman, Brockerick Pack, Myron Richardson, Brian Thomas, Carol Faye Couch, Nell Farrar, Carolyn Jones, Joan Carol Martin, Linda Sarver, Annie Tyree.

Sixth grade, Mrs. Ethel Evans, teacher: Harold Conner, Larry Torrence, Johnny Wright, Fay Grishaw, Carolyn Mays, Patricia Phelps, Juanita Watson, Phyllis Thompson.

Sixth grade, Mrs. Ola Furbush, teacher: Lavonne May, Freddy Wingfield, Cary Ann Carson, Jane Martin, Virginia Ferguson, Vivian Mullins, Joyce Nester, Linda Rush, Robbie Lou Robertson, Betty Lou Woody.

Sixth grade, Mrs. H. Cunningham, teacher: Ronnie Guill, Gerald Wilbun, Larry Smoot, Pat Doss.

Fifth grade, Mrs. Annie Caldwell teacher: Franklin Bryant, Clyde Mayberry, Winifred Nash, David Repass, Kay Grishaw, Patsy Jamerson, Betty Mann, Doris Mayberry, Diane McCormick, Mary Catherine Mitchell, Kitty Lou O'Brien, Catherine Richardson, Judith Thompson.

Fifth grade, Miss Mamie Cullop, teacher: Ralph Mayberry, Joe McFadden, Kelly O'Brien, Jimmy Shirlen, Virginia Caldwell, Mary Ann Franklin, Carol Gilbert, Nancy Sue Lewis, Peggy Lewis, Delores Litchford, Mary Lee Mayberry, Joyce Ann Moon, Sandra Trent, Inez Woody, Nancy Chandler.

Fourth grade, Mrs. Thelma Martin, teacher: Marvin Caldwell, Freddie Carter, Rayford Fleshman, Steve Godsey, Wayne Mann, Danny Ray Moon, James Whitehead, Marlene Barger, Barbara Carter, Mary Lou Jamerson, Margaet Johnson, Helen Mann, Brenda Nash.

Fourth grade, Miss Nola Burkey, teacher: Kyle Almond, Allen Conner, Billy Ferguson, Donald Giles, Irby King, Taylor Mabley, Fred Mayberry, Elmer Phelps, Randolph Smith, Phyllis Almond, Mary Watkins Booth, Sue Gilbert, Rosa Godsey, Peggy Saunders, Patricie Jones, Phyllis Mayberry, Joan Moses, Jacquelyn Sarver.

Third grade, Mrs. Mildred Burkey, teacher: Harold Carter, William Bryant, Wayne Ferguson, John Gillette, Charles Martin, Douglas Mitchell, Mike Mitchell, Bruce Paulette, Herbert Pulliam, Jr.; Wayne Phelps, David Reid, Herbert Shirey, Carolyn Coleman, Barbara Gaines Linda Slagle, Jane Wilson, Betty Jean Peck, Dorothy Grishaw, David Wright, Barbara Phelps.

Third grade, Miss Della Inge teacher: Earl Day, Tom Evans, Lawrence Haley, Joe LeGrand, Herbert Martin, Ronald Millner, Cecil Phelps, Lewis Sharp, Richard Smith, Thomas Torrence, Raymond Mullins, Jimmy Halbrook, James Gunter, Gloria Jean Doss, Sue Giles, Carol Justice, Carolyn Keyes.

Second grade, Miss Myrtle Smith, teacher: Dennis Brown, Kenneth Ferguson, James Gurney, Clem O'Brien, Wilfred Rogers, Eugene Shirley, Rebekah Barger, Nancy Boney, Dale Doss, Bonnie Gilbert, Mary Elizabeth King, Cynthia Richardson, Judy Smith, Kirkie Watson, Hazel Fitzgerald.

Second grade, Mrs. Lou Rogers teacher: Eugene Phelps, Harry Reed, Verna Ferguson, Alice Moore, Ruth Mullins, Susan Nell O'Brien, Katurah Smith, Helen Thompson, Lina Trent, Jeannette Williams.

First grade, Miss Perezza Coleman, teacher: Bernard Bryant, David Grishaw, Johnnie Johnson, Jerry Justice, Billy Norcross, Delly O'Brien, Thomas Patterson, Wanda Carter, Carolyn Gaines, Jane Patteson, Linda Gunter, Aronld Phelps.

First grade, Mrs. Sally Martin teacher: Charles Blackwell, Freddie Lee Godsey, Earl Wayne Martin, Irie Clinton Mays, Donald Pugh, Charles Wallace, Michael Wallace Linda Mae Hall, Barbara Ann Reid, Glinda Gayle Richardson.

First grade, Mrs. Edith Gregory teacher: Charles Doss, Scottie Morris, Calvin O'Brien, Wayne Reed, Nancy Cheatham, Nancy Cole, Helen Garrett.

The above list was released by Mrs. Mildred Alvis, Visiting Teacher for Appomattox schools.

TREE PROGRAM SETS GOAL

The Executive Committee of the Governor's "Plant More Trees" Committee met in Richmond Thursday, March 3. A goal of 75,000,000 trees was established for a three-year period, with 20 million for the first year, 25 million for the second year and 30 million the third year. This 75 million, which the committee hopes will be planted in the three-year period, equals all of the planting which has been done in Virginia during the past 33 years—ever since the tree planting operations of the State Forest Service were started.

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Appomattox is a growing town.

DRIVES FOR NEW INDUSTRY REFLECT SELF-RELIANCE IN COMMUNITIES

Self-reliance and initiative, so traditional in our country, have been manifesting themselves in a striking way at the local level in recent years in the increasing number of communities where the people have set about to encourage industrial development and to diversify job opportunities.

One of the outstanding mediums being used to accomplish these objectives is the industrial foundation, rooted in the community itself and financed by its own residents. There are now scores of these foundations in existence all over the country mainly in the smaller communities, and the majority have been established since the end of World War II. In a number of cases these local foundations have their counterparts at the state level in credit development corporations supported by life insurance companies and banks.

Many Have Emergency Origin

A large number of these local foundations were born in emergency or crisis, in former one-industry towns such as textiles or coal where the principal employer either moved his operations elsewhere or was seriously affected by economic change. A current example of this nature, and its attendant difficulties, is now occurring in Amsterdam, New York, and in other nearby Mohawk Valley communities.

In operation, a local foundation either takes over old plants that have shut down and modernizes them, or builds new ones. Capital funds supplied by local residents are supplemented by borrowing. The foundation then launches a drive to bring in new industry by selling the advantages of the community its labor force, etc., frequently supplemented by some sort of subsidy such as moving expenses, tax advantages, and the like.

Many foundations have been outstandingly successful in their efforts. In Manchester, New Hampshire, for example, the buildings of the former Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, once one of the world's biggest cotton mills, now house more than 100 different industries. Scranton, Pennsylvania, formerly dependent on coal, has constructed a number of community-financed factory buildings, attracted new manufacturing enterprises to occupy them, and thereby provided unemployed miners with a wide range of diversified jobs. These cases can be multiplied by examples elsewhere.

A significant aspect of the operation of industrial foundations is the asisstance they render to small businesses to help them meet intensified competition. Established firms as well as those new to the community are the beneficiaries. For instance, loans are made for installation of the latest machinery to modernize production, or for research. Funds are provided for working or risk capital where the circumstances justify. And assistance is frequently more than financial. Some foundations provide managerial or engineering aid, and even help to iron our labor disputes.

Results produced by these foundations are often psychological as well as material. Many business executives seeking new plant locations feel that the existance of a foundation is in itself evidence that their enterprise would be welcomed and given loyal support by the community.

Broad through the activities may be, the average local industrial foundation is small rather than large. There are only a few cases where the capital funds raised come to a million dollars or more.

Community drives to attract new industry are in keeping with the tempo of the times and with the rapid industrialization of our society in recent years. Besides, the pay-off success in these efforts goes far beyond the immediate jobs that are created. It is estimated, for example, that 10 manufacturing jobs maintain about 8 service jobs in a typical industrial city, and that manufacturing payroll money usually creates business in the city in a volume of 2½ to 3 times the payroll themselves.

Subscription rate: $2.00 a year payable in advance.

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Appomattox is a growing town.

PASTURE SEEDING TIME IS NIGH

It's pasture seeding time in Eastern and Piedmont Virginia—and it isn't far off for West of the Blue Ridge.

That's the reminder from John F. Shoulders, associate agronomist at VPI, who lists a few timely tips.

Apply the amount of lime needed, based on soil test, and plow or disk it into the soil. If possible, apply lime 30 days before seeding to give it time to react with the soil. On heavy soils and soils of high fertility, 600 to 1,000 pounds of 2-12-12 fertilizer will likely be enough to get the new seedings off to a fast start.

On light soils, sandy soils, and soils of low fertility, 1,000 pounds or more of 5-10-10 will usually be needed. On extremely poor soils additional phosphate or potash may be needed. If so, apply it now and plow down before seeding.

Encourage deep root growth by plowing down 1/2 or more of the lime and fertilizer. This step is very important on soils of low fertility. The part of fertilizer and lime not plowed down should be applied and harrowed in just before seeding. Harrow and roll until seedbed is firm.

Seed 1 to 2 pounds of certified ladino clover and 6 to 12 pounds of Virginia grown or Virginia-adapted orchard grass. Where orchard grass is not adapted, use 6 to 12 pounds of certified Ky. 31 or alta fescue with 1 to 2 pounds of certified ladino.

For higher yields and more flexible use, 3 pounds of certified Kenland or Virginia-adapted red clover or 4 to 6 pounds of Atlantic, Williamsburg, Kansas or Oklahoma Common, or Buffalo alfalfa may be added to the mixture. If desired, 3 pecks to 1 bushel of spring oats may be seeded as a nurse crop. The nurse crop is grazed off each time it reaches a height of 8 to 10 inches or is cut for silage or early hay.

Always inoculate legume seed immediately before seeding. Do not cover seed more than 1/4 inch in heavy soils and 1/2 inch on lighter, sandy soils. Use a corrugated roller, or a spike tooth or seeding harrow, to cover seed immediately.

FAMILY FORMATION IN WIDE SWINGS SINCE 1940

Family formation in the United States has shown wide swings over the last decade and a half, according to figures just made public by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The 1947-50 period, after World War II demobilization, saw a boom with the increase in the number of new families averaging 1,203,000 a year. This figure was nearly two and one-third times the 518,000 average increase for the period from 1940 through 1947.

Since 1950 there has been an abrupt decline in new family formation, primarily reflecting the low birth rate of the Thirties. The average annual increase in families for the 1950-54 period has been only 465,000 a year.

The total number of families in the country in April, 1954, was 41,202,000, representing an increase of more than 9,000,000 over the figure in April, 1940.

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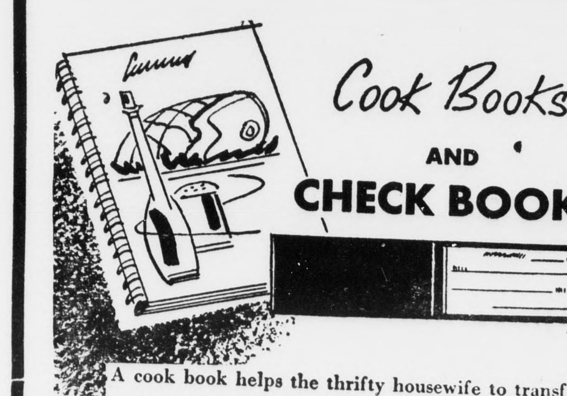

Cook Books AND CHECK BOOKS

A cook book helps the thrifty housewife to transform odds and ends of food into tasty dishes. A check book, through the record it provides, helps in the financial management of the family's funds.

Yes, in most homes, the check book is just as important as the cook book—or more so. You are invited to carry your Checking Account at this bank.

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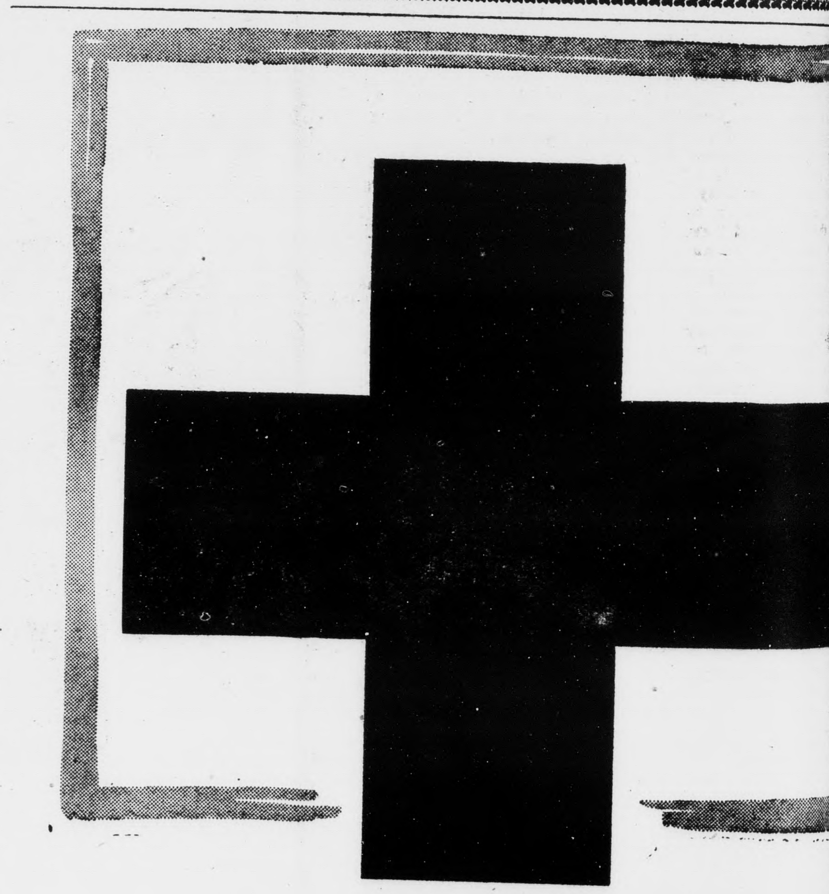

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THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

[DR.] KENNETH J. FOREMAN

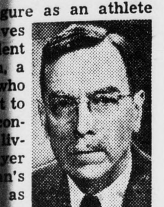
[Scriptur]e: Matthew 6:5-15; 7:7-11; [...]; Luke 18:9-14; John 14:13-[...]; I John 5:14-15.

[Devotion]al Reading: Philippians

How to Pray

[Lesso]n for March 13, 1955

[PRAY]ER is contact. It is contact [betw]een man and God. It is con[tact of] the finite with the Infinite. [A Chris]tian, a real Christian, who [does no]t pray, is as absurd and [impossi]ble a figure as an athlete [who ne]ver leaves [his bed,] a student [without] a brain, a [human] being who [breathe]s. Not to [pray is] to lose con[tact wi]th the liv[ing God.] "Prayer [is the] Christian's [vital b]reath" as [the h]ymn says. [Yet] Christians [pray] but many feel puzzled [about] all the same. Our prayers [seem fe]eble and useless and we [are] tempted to give [it up] entirely; but many who [keep on] praying would keep on if [the]y knew how.



Dr. Foreman

[There] is so much in the New [Testame]nt about prayer, that a [reader] may well read it through [with th]is one question in mind. [Any] reader who wants to try [it, sta]rt out with a good trans[lation of] the New Testament (the [Revised,] for instance or some oth[er mode]rn and readable version) [and a] blank notebook. In each [passage] notice every refer[ence to] prayer—who prayed, why, [what] the result was; or what [is said] about prayer (as for in[stance b]y Jesus and Paul). Some [of these] will be found, come out [over and] over again. Others may [be foun]d on rarely. But few days [will go] by without the reader [finding s]omething that can be jot[ted dow]n in the notebook, which [may ha]ve for a title: What I Have [Learned] About Prayer from the [New Te]stament. One thing will [surely] come out from the first: [Prayer] is something God expects [of hi]s children. Prayer is a [privilege,] but it is also a duty. [Do not] raise all the riddles about [prayer y]ou can think of—and they [can be man]y. You can think of all [the] things that scare you [fro]m prayer—your own in[significa]nce, God's greatness, the [im]possibility that you may [not know] what is really best for [you, a]nd so forth. But all those [things we]re true when Jesus gave [his frie]nds those three simple [comman]ds: Ask! Seek! Knock! [There a]re blessings that come only [to those] who ask. There is light [to be f]ound only by those who [seek. T]here are doors that open [only at] the voice of prayer. With[out confi]dence, prayer ends before [it begins.]

[In Jesus]' Name

[Somethin]g Jesus said has met [with mu]ch misunderstanding: "If [ye ask a]nything in My name, I will [do it."] It is not right to think of [this pro]mise as attaching a mag[ic signific]ance to the form of words [In Jes]us' name, Amen." It is [not true] that any prayer ending [with the]se words is a prayer that [will be] answered, and any prayer [not endi]ng with those words will [not be a]nswered. That is not what [Jesus m]eant at all. Take the story [of the tw]o prayers, the publican's [and the] pharisee's (Luke 18:9-14). [Suppose t]he pharisee's prayer have [been an]swered and honored if he [had add]ed that proud petition, or [ended t]hat prayer of thanksgiv[ing wit]h the words "In Jesus' [name"?] Of course not. If he had [used su]ch words they would have [been ou]t of place. A prayer in that [is] truly in the Name [of Jesus wh]en it expresses the mind [of Chris]t, only when (so to speak) [he coul]d sign his name to it. The [more ne]arly our prayers are like [what ou]r Lord Himself would think [the] more nearly they will come [to being] fully answered.

[The Lord]'s Prayer

[The m]ost famous prayer in the [world, t]he one most often repeat[ed by] Christians, is the Lord's [Prayer.] Jesus did not intend this [as a f]ormula. A Christian who [never p]rays except in these exact [words w]ould not have understood [what Je]sus taught about praying. [What J]esus did mean by giving [this] prayer is to show us the ["patter]n" of prayer—that is, the [pattern] which true prayer must [follow]. The reader is encour[aged to] study this short but won[derful p]rayer again and again, as [a guide] to his own talks with God. [A ver]y important thought is in [the] first word: "Our." If the ["pattern"] of prayer is confidence [... the] second is harmony [with the] mind of Christ, and the [third, s]uggested by this word [is r]emembering we are not [alone; an]y desire is selfish it is [one th]at God will not bless.

[(Based on] outlines copyrighted by the [Division] of Christian Education, Na[tional Co]uncil of the Churches of Christ [in the U.S.]A. Released by Community [Press Ser]vice.)

Alexandria and Fairfax During Garden Week

Alexandria, Va.- Garden Week in Virginia, April 23 through 30, opens the doors of many of Alexandria's delightful town houses and lifts the latches of gates to many gardens with fruit trees and herb plots, fragrant with boxwood and April flowers, according to the Virginia Travel Council.

Few seaboard cities as thriving as Alexandria have managed to keep so well the mellow patina of early days as has this one of Georgian facades and walled gardens. It's not hard at all to conjure the click of horses' hooves and the rattle of carriages over the cobblestones of Princess Streets which tradition says were laid down by Hessian prisoners during the Revolution. The Boothe family home is one of those which still looks out on the few remaining blocks of historic cobbles.

Thirteen town and country houses will be open in Alexandria and Fairfax County during Garden Week this year and it will be the first time in many seasons that most of the private homes outside the city may be seen by visitors.

One of the Duke Street houses belonged to the famed Scotch surgeon, Dr. James Crail, who ministered to the dying Braddock, dressed wounds of Lafayette and attended the deathbeds of both George and Martha Washington. The doctor was much interested in medicinal herbs and his garden has been faithfully restored, with many aromatic plants which might have been prescribed for the "Father of Our Country" and his lady.

Another Scotch doctor's home on South Fairfax was the residence of Dr. William Brown, author of America's first pharmacopoeia and his boxwood garden is still growing, as he laid it out, in the form of a Norman cross.

A mansion of formal elegance of the Federal period is the Lafayette House which was occupied by the gallant French general and his staff during their sojourn in 1824. A typical 18th century brick house on Jefferson Street is that biult by a member of the Alexander family which gave its name to the city.

John L. Lewis now owns the house on Oronoco Street from whose window Lighthorse Harry Lee announced the death of Washington and memorialized him with the classic phrase, "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen." One of the finest interiors of the port section and one superbly furnished with heirloom treasures is the Fairfax House on Prince Street.

"Washington and Lee both prayed here" may be said of colonial Christ Church and "Washington dined and danced here" is literally true of Gadsby's which keeps alive a taperlighted tavern of the past which has been the site of Washington's Birthday balls since the first President's lifetime.

The Friendship Fire Engine House, the Apothecary Museum and the George Washington National Masonic Memorial all add their own piquant footnotes to our history.

From the compact town house charm of the city you will go on to the spaciousness of the country estates along the river as you leave on the Mount Vernon Highway. Though you may have been to Mount Vernon before, don't pass it by, for it always has new facets of interest to display and at this time of the year has particular appeal. One can envision Washington's pride in overseering the great plantation, pleased by the promise of its planted fields, stopping to check a transplanted tree, planning some new experiment with growing things.

You will also want to see the old house of Washington's overseer, which is on part of the original Mount Vernon tract, Marbert Farm with its sweeping view of the Potomac, and Woodlawn Plantation Washington's wedding gift to his adopted daughter. Drive up the hill to Pohick Church, where Washington and his father were both vestrymen, where Fairfax and George Mason were wardens. No sidetrack will repay you more happily than the one which leads to "Gunston Hall," home of George Mason, author of the "Bill of Rights," with its exquisite Chippendale and Palladian rooms, the garden with the original boxwood planted by Mason himself and overlooking the Potomac River.

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NEWS FOR VETERANS

Veterans Administration is referring all applications from veterans for VA direct home loans to Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program (VHMCP) regional committees, VA announced.

VA said it is initiating this procedure to give World War II and post-Korea veterans living in remote areas and small communities the advantages of the GI loan placement facilities of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program.

VA emphasized it will continue to make direct home and farmhouse loans, within the funds available, in those cases where the VHMCP committees have been successful in their attempts to place loans with a private lender.

Loans secured through private lenders will be VA-guaranteed loans bearing the same interest rate as VA direct loans—4½ per cent per annum.

The demand for VA direct loans has resulted in waiting lists of veterans in most of the areas which are eligible for VA direct loans.

Under the new procedure, the more than 20,000 veterans on the waiting lists will be given an opportunity to file direct loan applications immediately, as well as those veterans who request direct loans in the future.

VA said the new procedures are expected to improve the chances of veterans in the smaller communities and rural areas to obtain mortgage financing at 4½ per cent interest without long waiting periods.

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